

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

No. 213.

PUBLISHED BY GALE & SEATON.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR; OR ONE DOLLAR for the first regular session of each Congress; and FIFTY CENTS for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

PRACTICAL JACOBINISM.

We find in "the United States Journal" of Saturday last the following publication, to which, and particularly to the passages which we have emphasized, we invite the special attention of our readers:

"At a meeting of the UNION DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION of GEORGETOWN, D. C., held in 'Odd-Fellows' Saloon' June 6th, 1845, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas Messrs. Phillips and Minor, two of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary of this District, lately appointed by the Secretary of State, to whom they had been represented as unflinching and sterling Democrats, by their conduct in electing an avowed and known Federal Whig to the office of Clerk of that institution, in preference to several Democratic candidates, all of whom were at least equally worthy and qualified, have forfeited the confidence of the Democratic citizens of this town; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep regret we are constrained thus early to express our decided disapprobation of an official act on the part of those from whom we had a right to expect a different result, and to announce them, as we HEREBY DO, for having proved derelict and recreant to the professions of their political faith and the trust reposed in them as Democrats by a Democratic Administration.

"Resolved, That the course of conduct pursued by our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Richard Jones, (the other inspector,) who by his vote sustained the application of a meritorious and competent Democrat for said appointment, merits and receives, as it deserves, our decided and entire approbation.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the President pro tem. and Secretary of this Association, and sent to the Secretary of State, and published in the Washington Union and United States Journal.

"CHARLES F. SANGSTER,
President pro tem.

"THOS. S. KING, Secretary."

Regarded merely as a natural consequence of the establishment of a school of politics having for its basis the maxim, borrowed from the corrupt age of Roman history, that "to the victors belong the spoils," this insolent claim of a petty office by the followers of the lately successful party would excite meriment or contempt only, according to the disposition of the reader to deride or to despise the follies of the day. The persons whose indignation it ought most to provoke are those in authority in the Government, of whom these organized junks of "the Democracy" undertake to demand even the most insignificant employments of the Government, on the penalty of being "denounced" by public proclamation for any preference which may be shown by them to qualifications for office over mere clamorous pretensions to it. That the high officers of the Government have enough of self-respect to treat as they deserve such barefaced attempts at dictation, officially addressed to them, we are willing to believe, until it shall appear to the contrary. That is, however, a matter chiefly between them and those whose continued support is to be purchased only by a sacrifice of honor and independence, too great to be made, we should suppose, for so small a consideration.

Upon this general subject we meet in the papers of the day the following remarks, from a source friendly to the Administration, which may well be approved by sensible and disinterested men of all parties:

"The Charleston Mercury thus comments on the rumors that Mr. VAN NESS is to be removed from the Collectorship of New York: 'We are sorry to hear of such a determination, not because we care more for Mr. Van Ness than the man in the moon, but because each new removal is riveting more strongly upon the country the tyranny of party proscription. Both the papers we have quoted seem to allow that the party, and not the President, is to decide who shall be ejected from office. By the same rule they ought to decide who is to be appointed, and thus the constitution, a duty of the President of the United States are devolved upon a mob in each town, led on by the office-seekers themselves. We know that none but the latter would take the trouble to lead in such work. And who is to be responsible for the character of the men thus illegitimately raised to office? The party, we suppose. And this is what is called living under a Government of law! It is Lynch law, established not among the rude unorganized pioneers, but at the seat of Government, overshadowing the Constitution and disorganizing the first and most sacred principles of our system."

But there is a more important aspect in which the above proceeding, as a trait of the times—a type of the daily issues from similar associations in different parts of the country, but naturally most obnoxious here, on the very verge and precincts of the Court and Cabinet, whom they are intended to overawe—deserves very serious consideration.

It is a fact, too familiar to our readers for us to more than recall to their memory, that the sanguinary atrocities and dire proscriptions of the French revolution, so far from being attributable to the mass or any considerable portion of that great people then struggling for freedom, or even of those who represented them in the constituent assemblies, were exclusively chargeable to the Jacobin Clubs or Associations, by whose decisions and actions those of the constitutional and even popular assemblies were dictated, controlled, and finally overruled, when Paris became a scene of horrors which gradually extended itself until it included the whole country in one wide field of moral desolation.

It was by these Clubs that proscriptions were made, followed by arrests, mock trials, and instant executions, until, maddened with the scent of blood, and ravenous for slaughter, even these expeditious forms of law, though begun, concluded, and consummated in a single hour, became too tedious, and an indiscriminate massacre of all persons arrested on suspicion of "moral treason" superseded all the mockery of law by which single murders were perpetrated. When, at the conclusion of one of these trials and convictions by ephemeral tribunals, the criminal was taken to the place of the Carrousel, and executed by torch-light, the mob, le Peuple Souverain, more cruel than the most bloody despot, testified their joy by acclamation and clapping their hands, which savage proof of complete gratification they redoubled, when his head, being severed from his body, was held up to their view by the executioner.

Such were the brutalizing effects upon a thoughtless populace of the arts of the Jacobins, by whom, we learn from impartial history, the walls of Paris were at that moment covered with addresses to the People against particular individuals, with insinuations that the majority were infected with aristocracy, some of which papers were anonymous, some signed by ROBESPIERRE, the "cat-tiger" in countenance and disposition, and others by MARAT, the "patriot" par excellence, who was said "to love carnage like a vulture, and to delight in human sacrifices like Moloch, God of the Ammonites."

Hitherto spared, as we have been, by the blessing of Providence, from the horror of such scenes, what attentive observer has not witnessed the same cruelty of party spirit exhibited, in a bloodless form indeed, even in our own day, in the exultation, the literal clapping of hands, upon the news of another unoffending head being "lopped off" to gratify "the party," and, above all, in such denunciations as the above, not played upon the walls, as at Paris, but ostentatiously made more public by being placarded in the papers of "the party," and officially transmitted to the Secretary of State—as much as to say, Have at your own head, Mr. Secretary, if you do not promptly respect this misdeed!

We have not yet indeed witnessed that horrible excess of party rage, under the influence of which the Mob broke into the prison of the Abbaye, subsequently into all the other prisons of the City of Paris, massacred without discrimination the prisoners, many of whom had been committed on the merest suspicion, and many at the instigation of private hate by the members of these Jacobin Clubs—the body of the citizens of Paris, paralyzed by astonishment or subdued by terror, remaining passive spectators of these horrible outrages, perpetrated by handfuls of individuals. As yet, we are spared such spectacles, suggested, contrived, and executed under the direction of affiliated Clubs, differing very little in their character and principles from the "Democratic Associations," of whose ambition and aim the above is, for new beginners, a promising sample. Who can doubt that, if the United States had a central concentrated population to be acted upon—instead of the body of the people being, as most happily they are, spread over a great continent, and for the most part out of the reach of perversion and contamination by heartless demagogues and hunters of the spoils, such as great cities breed—to what a towering height of power these "Democratic Associations" might not aspire?

How much reason, in fine, have we not to rejoice, that in the diffusiveness of our population, and the diversity of interests resulting from variety of soil and climate, we may rely for protection against the most deliberate combinations of political demagogues against the lawful authority of the Government, and, much more, any organized attempt by affiliated clubs or political associations (of which the Dorr rebellion may be cited as an example) to pull down the Government itself!

But it is not the less the duty of all good citizens, according to the parting injunction of the Father of his Country, to frown upon "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities." Of this description are these "Democratic Associations," which already undertake to dictate to the Executive his course in regard to appointments to office. Whether established in New York or in Georgetown; whether clad in flame-colored apparel and with torch-light processions making night hideous, or more peaceably assembling in "Odd Fellows' Hall" to pass resolutions far more "odd" than the Hall they assemble in; however innocent they may deem their own purposes—they are in danger, (again using the language of the Farewell Address,) in the course of time and things, of becoming "potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be able to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government."

FLORIDA ELECTION.

The first election under the State Constitution took place in Florida on the 25th ultimo. RICHARD K. CALL was the Whig candidate for Governor, and WILLIAM D. MOSELY the Democratic candidate. B. A. PUTNAM the Whig candidate for Congress, and PUTNAM LEVY the Democratic candidate. The St. Augustine News gives returns from a large portion of the State, and says that as far as heard from Mosely leads Call 450, and Levy leads Putnam 423. It also expresses a confident belief that Mosely and Levy are elected, as well as a Democratic majority of the Legislature.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, at its annual commencement on the 5th instant, conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the PRESIDENT of the United States; the Rev. F. S. HAWKS, of Mississippi; the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Attorney General of the United States; and the Hon. WILKIE P. MANGUM, late President of the U. S. Senate; all of whom are alumni of that institution.

The Galveston News considers the Mexican intelligence lately received here as confirming the belief that President JONES has been systematically endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of "annexation." It takes precisely the same view of the Proclamation calling a Convention as we do, viz, that its language evidently shows that President JONES will have other matters besides annexation to submit to the Convention.—N. O. Bee.

HOLLAND.—The Staats-Courant (government paper) has published a royal ordinance, by which the government general of the Dutch East Indies (established in 1828) is suppressed, the colony of Surinam is erected into a governorship, and the authorities at Curacao and the islands appertaining to it are placed in immediate relation with the colonial administration. Fifty families intended to emigrate in the month of May from Holland to Surinam, and their residences had been already prepared and their land partly cultivated.

An infusion of the leaves of the common walnut, when poured upon the ground, brings the earth-worm immediately to the surface.—New Farmer's Journal.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Well does the New York Express say that the facts disclosed in the following brief page of the History of the United States have an important bearing on the question of the "annexation" of Texas to the United States, to consummate which many of the Democratic party, and some even of our chivalrous Whigs, seem to be willing to embark the Nation in an inevitably calamitous war.

On the 26th December, 1825, the President of the United States [Mr. ADAMS] transmitted to the Senate of the United States a Special Message, reminding them that, in the message to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, it was mentioned that the Governments of the Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, had severally invited the Government of the United States to be represented at the Congress of American Nations to be assembled at Panama, to deliberate upon objects of peculiar concernment to this hemisphere, and that this invitation had been accepted; and nominating RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, and JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to that Assembly. In that Special Message President Adams remarked as follows:

"Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it, before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with that of both branches of the Legislature; first, by the decision of the Senate upon the nominations to be laid before them; and, secondly, by the sanction of both Houses in the appropriations, without which it cannot be carried into effect.

"A report from the Secretary of State, and copies of the correspondence with the South American Governments on this subject, since the invitation given by them, are herewith transmitted to the Senate. * * * It will be seen that the United States neither intend, nor are expected, to take part in any deliberations of a belligerent character. That the motive of their attendance is neither to contravert alliances, nor to engage in any undertaking or project importing hostility to any other nation."

On the 28th December, 1825, the Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to consider and report thereon; and, on the 16th January, 1826, Mr. MACOS, from that Committee, reported at length against the recommendation of the Executive, and concluded by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any Ministers to the Congress of American Nations, assembled at Panama."

The Committee, in this report, "doubt the authority of the Government of the United States" to enter upon the proposed negotiations, and strongly condemn the propriety and expediency of the measure.

Whilst the subject was under consideration in the Senate, (March 14th, 1826,) Mr. VAN BUREN introduced a series of resolutions, the first of which denies to the President the authority to nominate Ministers to the proposed Congress of American Nations, and the second of which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the power of forming or entering (IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER) INTO NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS, or confederacies, belongs to the People of the United States, in their sovereign character, being one of the powers which, not having been delegated to the Government, is reserved to the States, or People; and that it is not within the CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT to appoint Deputies or Representatives of any description, to represent the United States in the Congress of Panama, or to participate in the deliberation, or discussion, or recommendation, or acts of that Congress."

Will it be believed—notwithstanding the decided tone, not to say savage fierceness, of the Democratic leaders at the present day, on this identical question—that every Democratic Senator voted, on the question of agreeing to the above proposition, in favor of it; thus solemnly denying the constitutional power of the Government to meddle with "annexation" in any form? Such is the fact.

Without detaining the reader, by any remarks of ours, from serious meditation upon this fact, we cannot refrain from adding the following extract from the speech delivered by Mr. VAN BUREN, and echoed by all his party, in support of this memorable proposition:

"It is, then, the design of the Executive to enter into an agreement at the Congress, (it is not material for the present in what form,) that if the Powers of Europe make common cause with Spain, or otherwise attempt the subjugation of Spanish America, we shall unite with the latter and contribute our proportion to the means necessary to make resistance effectual; and further, that we shall bind ourselves at that Congress as to the manner in which we shall resist any attempts by the European Powers, to colonize any portion of this continent. This design has been fully, frankly, and explicitly stated to the Spanish American States, and to us. Is the Senate of the United States willing to sanction a measure of that description? I care not for the present whether it be by treaty or by act, decree, or ordinance of the Congress. Will you, in any shape or form, preliminary or final, give to it your sanction? Upon this subject, at least, we have had 'thought that breathe.' In the confidence that I do not misunderstand them, I will venture to affirm that there is not a member on this floor who will avow his willingness to enter into such a stipulation. If mistaken, I desire to be corrected. No, I am not. Whatever may be his view, no one within these walls is prepared to give his sanction to such a measure—a measure by which the peace of the country is to be exposed to a contingency beyond the control of our Government—by which the great question of peace or war will be taken from the Representatives of the People—by which, instead of retaining the freedom of action which we now possess, we shall bind ourselves, in a certain event, to pursue a certain course, whatever those to whom the Government of the country may then have been committed shall think the honor or interest of the country may require—by which, in the language of the Father of his Country, we shall quit our own to stand on foreign ground! No; thank Heaven! a policy so opposite to all the feelings of the American People—so adverse, as I firmly believe it to be, to its true interests, has no friend, at least, an advocate, on this floor. If, by any act of ours, we contribute to its adoption, it will be (and I derive infinite satisfaction from the conviction) through a mistaken belief that the measure of which I speak is not contemplated by the Executive."

We may, at greater leisure, have occasion to amplify this piece of history.

HOLLAND.—We learn that on Friday a man in West India stabbed his brother, who was attempting to separate him from his father, with whom he was quarrelling. It was said yesterday that the wounded man had died. The other, we understand, was arrested soon after the act. The men were Dutch, and lived in West India.—Utica Gazette.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held their seventeenth annual meeting at their office in Frederick on the 2d instant. The annual report was presented and read by Mr. COALE, the President of the Company. The Frederick Herald says of it:

"We understand that it exhibits the affairs of the Company in a very improving condition. There has been an increase of tolls in the five months of this year over the same months in 1844 of \$3,354 15, which we believe is the greatest increase ever before realized in the same time on this work. A strong confidence is entertained in the availability of the law of the last session for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland. Owing to the unavoidable delay on the part of some of the Coal Companies, it appears that the whole amount of guaranties has not yet been received. The action of the Coal Companies only is now waited for. The report also briefly comments upon the recent conduct of the Railroad Company in annulling the arrangement for the transportation of coal between Cumberland and Dam No. 6."

FROM MEXICO.

On Saturday week, the British frigate Eurydice, in eight days from Vera Cruz, arrived at the Balize below New Orleans, and Capt. ELLIOTT, with other of her officers, visited New Orleans on the ensuing Sunday. It does not appear that the Eurydice brought any news of consequence. A few days before she sailed, Mr. SHANNON arrived at Vera Cruz. Private letters mention that on his way from the city of Mexico "he was completely rifled and robbed of every thing save the clothes he had on." A letter from Mazatlan states that the American barque Quixote had arrived at San Blas from Alta California, having on board the late Governor and his soldiers, who were expelled from California.

The Eurydice, it is stated, brought to New Orleans despatches for this Government and for the British Minister resident here.

It is stated in the Louisville Courier of Friday last that Mr. CLAY left that city on the previous day for Lexington, having postponed his visit to St. Louis for the present. "We are happy to learn," adds the Courier, "that, although not entirely recovered, his health has much improved. His general health was never better, we learn, than it has been for several months past, and he now looks and walks as firm, erect, and vigorous as he did fourteen years ago, when we first saw him."

CUMBERLAND COAL.

From a gentleman who visited the Great Western in order to ascertain what had been the result of the experimental trial of the Cumberland coal on her recent voyage to Liverpool, the Frederick Herald has information that she is taking in a new supply of coal, and that its trial had proved extremely satisfactory. The gentleman was also informed at the agent's office that the owners of the Great Western have concluded not to send any more coal to this country for their vessels. We have thus (says the Herald) the best assurance that we shall have henceforth a full consumption for all the coal we can bring to market, provided the supply can be depended on and the price regular.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—The most radical of the English newspapers are abusing the Washington or Ashburton Treaty most virulently. Lord Palmerston is just as bitter against it in Parliament as Mr. Benton or Mr. Allen are in Congress. It is thus extremes sometimes meet—the ultraism of Democracy with the ultraism of Monarchy. The Locofocos here accuse Mr. Webster of "a truckling abandonment of our rights in the Ashburton treaty," and Lord Palmerston makes the same charge against Lord Ashburton. Nothing will satisfy these calumniators but revenge, and the reason is, that better men have accomplished more for both countries by mild means than ever they were able to accomplish while in power by harsh measures.—N. Y. Exp.

THE RIGHT OF FISHING.

The correct construction of the first article of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of 1818, relative to the right of fishing in the waters of the Anglo-American dependencies, has long been in discussion between the two Governments, without having heretofore led to any satisfactory result. The exclusion of American fishermen from the waters of the Bay of Fundy was the most prominent of the grievances complained of on behalf of the United States. The Union of Thursday night says:

"We are gratified to be now enabled to state that a despatch has been recently received at the Department of State from Mr. EVERETT, our Minister at London, with which he transmits a note from Lord ALBANY, containing the satisfactory intelligence that, after a reconsideration of the subject, although the Queen's Government adhere to the construction of the convention which they have always maintained, they have still come to the determination of relaxing from it so far as to allow American fishermen to pursue their avocations in any part of the Bay of Fundy, provided they do not approach—except in the cases specified in the treaty of 1818—within three miles of the entrance of any bay on the coast of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

"This is an important concession, not merely as removing an occasion of frequent and unpleasant disagreement between the two Governments, but as re-opening to our citizens those valuable fishing grounds within the Bay of Fundy which they enjoyed before the war of 1812, but from which, as the British Government has since maintained, they were excluded by the convention of 1818."

THE PRACTICE OF SEARCH.

We have heard a great deal about the abuse of the "right of search," and this outcry has had the effect of preventing that scrutiny into the character of vessels on the coast of Africa which is indispensable to restrict the slave trade. Now we learn from a captain of this port, a man of high character and veracity, who has traded seven or eight years to the African coast, that the practice of search by the British armed vessels, has been interfered with his rights or interests. He has never interfered with his rights or interests. He has been frequently boarded, and uniformly treated with courtesy. He further states that he has seen but one United States national vessel on the African coast; and that the regular American trade owes its continuance to the presence of the British cruisers. These facts, attested by a respectable witness, deserves consideration. We have always doubted the truth of the grumbling.—North American.

A PAINTING BURNED.—On Friday morning last the Athenaeum building, put up a few years ago by Harvard College, for the reception of the Panorama of Athens, was destroyed by fire. Every exertion was made to save the painting without avail; it was taken down and rolled up, but no passage-way sufficiently large to admit of its removal could be made before the spread of the flames rendered it too late. It was a present from Hon. THOS. LYNX, and was painted by Messrs. BARKER and BURTON, in London.

AMERICAN ICE IN ENGLAND.

Ice, which in this country during the heat of summer is almost as much an article of necessity as of luxury, has until lately been very partially used in England, partly because the heat of the summer did not render its use so acceptable, and partly because the expense attending its storage and preservation caused it to be too expensive. The progress of luxury and refinement creates, however, many artificial wants, and it is well that the increase of population is generally accompanied with a proportionate increase of these wants among the rich, producing employment for a greater number of the laborious poor. Owing to this process, ice, which ten years ago was a luxury the use of which was confined to the wealthy of England, has now become in some degree an article necessary for their comfort, whilst a plentiful introduction of it from the United States has increased the demand and by improved facilities in procuring it. The Illustrated London News, one of the pictorial newspapers of that metropolis, has in a late number devoted four columns to an article on this subject, containing several engravings of the various implements used in cutting and preparing the ice for shipment and transportation, and a large and well-executed engraving of the Wenham Ice Lake in Massachusetts, from whence the principal part of the supply for the English market has been hitherto transported.

"Thousands of tons of this Arctic crystal (says the editor of the News) are now annually shipped from Boston (United States) to our East Indies, to the West Indian Archipelago, and to the continent of South America. Not content with these extended fields of consumption, the indomitable perseverance of these Yankee trespassers on the dominions of King Frost has induced them to throw their merchandise into the English market; and, after one or two individual and but partially successful attempts to introduce it here taken place of late years, the Wenham Ice Lake Company have taken up the matter in earnest, erected extensive ice-houses here (in London) and in Liverpool, and arranged for the transportation to this country of thousands of tons of ice. Many of our town readers have, of course, seen the massive specimen of this commodity which has for some time attracted so much attention in a shop window in the Strand; and we learn that a fragment of similarly vast dimensions was, a few weeks since, transmitted to Windsor for the inspection of her Majesty and Prince Albert."

"The Illustrated News" gives at great length a detailed account of the processes used in the United States of cutting, storing, preserving, and shipping this ice, which we would extract could we conveniently afford the requisite space, for it affords a view of the extent of the undertaking, as well as of the labor, skill, and enterprise employed, which we did not previously possess. We find the following extracts from another English publication in one of our exchange papers:

"THE WENHAM LAKE ICE.—This commodity, which was first introduced to the notice of the English public some short time ago, through the medium of the Liverpool press, is so rapidly advancing in popularity in the metropolis that no banquet of any magnitude is considered complete without it. It has become an essential element in the civic fetes of the London Tavern, Leadenhall Hill, and Blackwall; at the London Coffee House, Bishopsgate-street; the Albion, Aldersgate-street; Long's Hotel; and, in fact, at every establishment of a similar kind of any celebrity in London. Merely a detail of the details of this trade is a task of no small magnitude, and a tedious one. Its crystal-like transparency, reflecting and refracting the lights of the chandeliers in multitudinous hues, renders it an object of general attraction; while the slowness of its liquefaction preserves its original bulk almost undiminished through a long night in the subterranean apartment. A particle dropped in a beaker of cold instantly reduces the temperature of that beverage, without in the least deteriorating its quality—a result wholly unobtainable by the substitution of English ice, of which six times the bulk is required to produce the same effect as to the expansion of caloric, which latter is really equivalent to a dilution by just so many times as spring water. In the cooling of fruits, jellies, confections, and the like, and even in the cooling of large crowded rooms, by placing a block of the Wenham lake ice in a passage where a current of air can pass over it, it is considered invaluable; and hence its introduction at the routes and conversations of the nobility of London, especially the foreign ambassadors, with whom a study of thermometer vicissitudes in thronged assemblages is a much more momentous matter than with us. Not only is the Wenham lake ice coming into vogue as a luxury among the aristocracy, but it is also recommending itself to the masses of the people as a preservative of food, whether in a raw or in a cooked state, it is of the greatest possible utility. But, as being conducive to public health, we are especially glad that this ice is coming into general use; and it is much to be desired that all who have experienced the luxury and its benefit should recommend it to those who are ignorant of its virtues, and who are deterred from testing them by an erroneous notion that to do so would be expensive. We should strongly recommend that it be prominently brought under the notice of the Royal Agricultural Association at the approaching great meeting at Shrewsbury. No farm house of tolerable decent pretensions would be found without it, if once introduced; and every shilling expended in the purchase of it would repay itself tenfold, to say nothing of the comfort derivable to the family using it. Vast quantities of the ice continue to be forwarded from Liverpool to all parts of the north of England; and the demand on London from the more southern and western provinces is so great that agencies will no doubt have to be established very shortly all over the country."

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

The following, from the Olive Branch, printed at Doylestown, (Pa.) contains some information which may be generally useful:

"Having facilities for neat weighing, I have taken the pains to ascertain how much may be included in 'half an ounce,' which is the maximum for a single letter, and which may be sent within three hundred miles for five cents. I have weighed six varieties of writing-paper, three of letter paper, and three of foolscap, and two kinds of envelopes, large and small. The result here to be stated is the weight of a single sheet, on an average of ten sheets, of each kind. The papers are all of good quality, and such as we are all used to, for size and weight:

Letter paper, first variety, 136 grains.
Do second do 134 do
Do third do 131 do
Foolscap paper, first do 172 do
Do second do 169 do
Do third do 161 do
Small envelope 42 grains, large envelope 62 grains.
Wafers, usual size, 1 grain; sealing-wax, usual quantity, 5 grains.

The ensuing deductions are based upon the heaviest paper to keep within the mark. An avoirdupois half ounce is 218 grains. We may, therefore, send as a single letter—

1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.
2. One sheet of letter paper, with large or small envelope, wax or wafer.
3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope, sealed with wafer.
4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle (\$2 50) enclosed, and secured with wax, and the letter sealed with wax.
5. Half a sheet of letter paper or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed, secured and sealed with wafers.
6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter dollar.
7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose seven bank notes, and be sealed with wax; or three bank notes, and the whole in an envelope."

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GITTERS.—No, nor yet silver: as appears by the ultraism history of the forty odd thousand Spanish dollars, of ancient date and appearance, which were exhumed lately by the fall of a tree, somewhere in Georgia. The coins, on closer examination, prove to be counterfeit—a base mixture of copper and zinc, with a thin coat of silver wash. The finder, however, is not utterly without cause for thanks to his good luck; the dollars are worth some hundreds, it is said, as well-metals.

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION CONTRASTED.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The results effected by Abolition and Colonization respectively, furnish perhaps the best criterion of the justice and wisdom of the enterprises themselves. The first, in the whole course of its agitation, has effected nothing but to rivet more firmly than ever the chains of slavery, and to put at hazard the best interests of the whole country. The fierceness of its denunciations has made dangerous to the South the purpose of ultimate emancipation, once so generally cherished there, and has rendered necessary to their peace and safety more stringent discipline than had before prevailed. The Abolitionists have thus increased the misery they profess to deplore, and have postponed, by at least half a century, the event for which they pretend to labor. They have succeeded in implanting a bitter and enormous hostility between a large body of the people of the two sections of the Union; a hatred which they take care constantly to feed, and which is full of danger to the interests and existence of the Union. They have rent asunder two of the great religious denominations of the country; have arrayed one section of the Union in enmity towards the other; and a few of them have reaped in Southern penitentiaries the reward which has been richly deserved by many more. Happily their fanaticism has now reached a point where it can do little harm. The leaders of the party are now openly proclaiming the traitorous purposes they have so long cherished, but which hitherto they have concealed. Their leading presses are now boldly declaring that the dissolution of the Union, to be reached by civil war and universal butchery if necessary, is the grand result at which they aim. Madness and crime like this can have slight chance of success; and, but for the encouragement it receives from sentimentalists and well-meaning but misguided zealots from other parties, abolitionism would very speedily find its grave in universal scorn and contempt.

On the other hand, colonization, without reference to the feeling it was producing among Southerners on the subject of slavery, before its labors there were interrupted by its bitterest enemy, abolition, has been silently, quietly, and by truly Christian means, doing a work in Africa which should endear it to the heart of every lover of his race. History furnishes few examples of a more striking or more beneficent transformation than that which it has wrought in that portion of Africa now called Liberia. But a few years ago it was inhabited by the most degraded and vicious savages on the globe. Idolaters of the grossest kind, licentious beyond all example, visited only by slave-dealers and other pirates, mingling with their devil-worship the most foul and disgusting orgies, and superadding to their native brutality the lowest vices of the half-civilized human fiends with whom alone they had any intercourse, they presented a spectacle before which Christianity itself might well have shrunk in dismay and despair.

Yet the labors of colonization have converted this desolate and unpromising region into a colony of rare fertility, of great beauty, and inhabited by a large body of enlightened people, who are daily carrying the blessings of civilization and Christianity farther among the tribes of the interior, and thus forming a centre for the gradual but certain rescue of a vast continent from the darkness and brutality of savage heathenism. Farms have been cultivated and made to look like gardens, under the hands of colonized negroes; slave-traders and pirates have been expelled from the whole three hundred miles of coast, and for the rapine and murder which formerly stalked unimpeded through the whole region, have been substituted the peaceful and prosperous pursuits of lawful commerce and agriculture. For the last two years the exports of the colony have been \$157,820, and their imports \$123,694. By treaties with them, more than a hundred thousand of the natives have bound themselves to renounce the slave-trade, and abandon their pagan customs. The great body of the colonists are moral and upright citizens; they have twenty-four Christian churches, and but two jails, which at the last accounts had but a single tenant; and tens of thousands of the natives have been rendered accessible to the labors of Christian missionaries where before not one could obtain a footing. And all this has been accomplished by colonization, and most of it in the short period since 1822.

Here are actual, practical results, which no one can deny, and to which none but heartless or zealous fanatics can be indifferent. Yet they pass comparatively unnoticed, and the society through whose agency they have been effected is left to pursue its beneficent career entirely untroubled by any of that clat by which others of far less worth are so sedulously forced upon the public attention. It is not surprising, however unfortunate it may be, that this should be the case. Clamorous pretension with the great mass always challenges more notice than a quiet regular course of systematic labor; and that cause which boasts the loudest, and denounces others with the most unsparring bitterness, is always sure to receive the most attention.

The abolitionists have now for years stunned the public ear with their clamor, and provoked the public patience by their madness and their crime. The ends at which they aim are only to be reached by a disregard of the rights of the people and the most criminal violation of the Constitution, which every citizen is sworn to support. The slave, who enlists all their sympathy, and for whose benefit they pretend to labor, has only been injured by their exertions. No person, and no interest, have received the slightest advantage from any thing they have done. Their labors in the past have been mischievous, and for the future they propose not a single object upon which a good man can look with the slightest favor. That Christians and thinking men, who will not aid their proceedings, should allow their attention to be diverted by the noise they make from the work to which colonization is devoted, and which thus far it has carried on with the most complete success, may well be matter of sincere regret.

THE GREAT MOUND at Great Creek, twelve miles below Wheeling, is described in a letter from Professor LOCKE to the Cincinnati Gazette. It was thoroughly opened several years since, and a great quantity of curious relics was discovered. Its entire height was about sixty feet. The extraordinary discovery was that of a small stone inscribed with characters, decided by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen to be Runic. The work was originally prepared to facilitate access to the mound, and the mound itself is threatened with destruction. On entering the gallery which has been built, Professor Locke says he came to where the earth supports itself, exhibiting a naked and perfect section of the earth-work, showing that the natural surface of the original soil on which the mound was slightly raised. Professor Locke states, as the most interesting observation made, that the section above this line of soil shows the separate loads of earth as they had been successively carried up and poured down by the mound builders of old, in a kind of mottled marbling. The several kinds of earth noticed are described, and Professor Locke says that the observations are sufficient entirely to refute the position assumed by many Eastern writers, that the mounds of the West are not artificial.

COLUMBUS AND XENIA (OHIO) RAILROAD.—General Stockton, chief engineer, with his assistants, &c. left Columbus on Tuesday morning, in company with the commissioners, to survey and locate the railroad from that city to Xenia.